Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1809. [No. 2460.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation the prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads and 30 barrels first quality New-Orleans Sugar.
Madeira Wine in pipes.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.
Turks-Island, Ground Allum and Liming-on Salt—and
20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.

Newton Keene.

May 16. tf

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
10 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
10 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

——HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

WANTED TO HIRE,

An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

March 20. d

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Prime Green COFFEE, and 100 sacks Liverpool SALT.

Newton Keene.

March 27.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of

Lee's Patent Family Medicines,

AND

Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.

March 17.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

J. B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.

February 17. d3m

VINEGAR.

For sale, one thousand gallons, by quantity and retail. Apply to

Thomas Cruse.

April 10. d3w

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday last, the 4th inst. *SAMUEL ISAACS*, an apprentice to the taylor business who had three years, four months and some days to serve, about 5 feet 4 inches high, light hair, pert, impertinent look, and is very forward and conceited, and walks very strait: he had on a white furr hat, blue roundabout jacket, corduroy vest and dark mixed trousers, when he went away: if he is taken up and put in any jail in Virginia, or in any other state, so that I get him, I will give the above reward but no expences. I forwarn any person or persons not to employ or harbor the aforesaid Samuel Isaacs, as I am determined to prosecute all such, as far as the law allows.

JOHN H. PHILLIPS.

April 11 3t

Public Sale.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Chancery District Court of Williamsburg, will be offered for sale, on the 4th Monday in May next, at Westmoreland Court House, being court day—

That very valuable FARM,

situated on Nomony river, in the county of Westmoreland, the property of *John Mathews*, late of said county, containing 643 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser executing to the commissioners acting under the aforesaid order, bond with approved security, and a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment of the purchase money according to the terms of the decree.

March 30. d6w

Black River Lottery No. 2,

Commences drawing on Tuesday next, the 11th instant.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

One of 30,000 dollars, one of 20,000 dollars, and two of 10,000 dollars.

In order to give those persons who have drawn prizes in the charitable Marine Lottery, an opportunity of exchanging them for tickets in the Black River Lottery, the price will be continued at 9 dollars until the drawing begins, after which the price will be regulated by the state of the wheel—the first drawn number on Tuesday next will be entitled to

One Thousand Dollars.

TICKETS

For Sale at R. GRAY's Bookstore, King-street, Alexandria.

Orders from the country, enclosing the Cash (post paid) punctually attended to, and early information given of the fate of all tickets purchased as above.

April 6

A Runaway.

ON Monday morning last, a young and likely negro man slave, named DICK, left the service of the subscriber, and is now supposed to be lurking in or about the town of Alexandria. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, copper colored, well made, and wears his hair in a queu. He took with him shoemakers' tools, with which he is a tolerable workman, and had on a short jacket made of dark colored twilled Virginia cloth and pantaloons of the same.

As he went off without any sort of provocation that I know of, it is supposed he is harbored at some of the numerous tipling houses in or about the town, and perhaps kept at work to defray his expences.

I will give *Ten Dollars* reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or if he is secured in any jail and notice given to me—and if he is apprehended out of the county of Fairfax or district of Columbia, I will pay *Ten additional Dollars.*

J. H. Hooe.

April 6. d

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

Februar 2 eo

Lottery Notice.

On Tuesday the 4th of April Tickets in Black River Lottery No. 2, will rise in price to $9 50—On that day week the drawing commences.

R. GRAY.

March 29.

Clover Seed.

Ten casks of the very best quality—Also six casks empty Glass Bottles, just received and for sale, *cheap*, by

John G. Ladd.

March 25.

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

SALT.

3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suitable for the fishery, and laying convenient for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms, by

John G. Ladd,

March 17.

TO RENT,

The HOUSE on Water-street, occupied by the subscriber, and possession given the 21st of next month, or immediately if desired.

Charles Wadsworth.

March 30.

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,

FOR SALE BY
ROBERT GRAY.

THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotonthologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return, What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.

ALSO,

The Military Mentor, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price $2.

Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, $1.

March 29.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c, &c.

January

TO LET,

A convenient, small Brick Tenement, on Patrick-street, a few doors north of King-street.

R. I. Taylor.

March 31. eo

For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Master;

Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

Thomas Cole.

March 15. d

For Freight,

(TO THE WEST INDIES,)

The schooner
ALMIRA,
Samuel Stoddart, master,

Burthen about 800 bbls. will be ready to receive a cargo in two days. Apply to

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have landing from said schr.
50 barrels prime new BEEF.

April 12 d3t eo3t

FOR FREIGHT,

To St. Bartholomews or some other Port,

The BRIG
MARY,
CAPTAIN SNOW:

Burthen 166 tons—will be ready to receive a cargo on the 15th instant.

Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

April 12. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, to the highest bidder, on a credit of three and six months, for negotiable notes with approved endorsers—

Two Lots of Ground,

containing about nineteen acres. The land lies within two miles of the town, adjoining *John Green's* lot, and is sold under a deed of trust made to the subscribers for certain uses.

George Slacum,
Cuthbert Powell,
TRUSTEES.

April 12. dts

Fresh Fruit.

A few boxes Lemons, Oranges and Figs, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

April 12 d

Lamb Premium.

I will give *TEN DOLLARS* for the *Finest Lamb* shewn in the Alexandria market, on Saturday the 13th of May next. Two judges will be appointed.

A. Lindo.

April 12.

N. As it may tend to encourage the young manry to pay attention to this branch of husbandry, the editors of papers in the district will oblige by giving this a few insertions.

A. L.

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

GREAT WAGES will be given to a good Woman with a good breast of milk.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 12

SALT AFLOAT,

2400 bushels Ground Allum Salt, on board Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, for sale, by JOHN G. LADD.

April 6. d

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.* Apply to the Printer.

February 2. eo

Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment for travellers and others, at Colchester Ferry, opposite Woodbridge, where he will keep a constant supply of whatever may be necessary in his line for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, on the most moderate terms.

W. Millan.

March 27. eo3t1aw6w

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

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Country Gazette, 5 *Dollars.*

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

ARISTIDES No. 2.

REFLECTIONS on the late law concerning judgments and executions.
[CONTINUED.]

BUT it is asked may not exigencies arise in a republic not only to justify but imperiously require a suspension of the regular execution of its most necessary and fundamental laws? It cannot be denied that cases of this kind may sometimes occur, and that the pressure of extraordinary calamities may demand a resort to extraordinary expedients to save the commonwealth, which the extreme necessity of the occasion will justify, and when every citizen, so far from condemning, would uphold the government in such a resort; but the first enquiry in the present instance is, has such a case occurred? And next, if it has occurred, has it been produced by our own folly? Could it have been avoided by a temperate and wise conduct, founded on a judicious estimate of our present and future interests? Let us view the subject in these aspects:

It must be acknowledged that an extraordinary event did happen—the total interdiction of all our foreign trade for an unlimited time, and which actually continued for more than fourteen months, and when removed, (only partially) still left our commerce under heavy restrictions, by the acts of our national legislature, acts, however, which, being approved by the legislature of Virginia, rendered them responsible for the guilt of having advised them.

Let us first view the case naked and ungarnished by any political circumstances antecedent or subsequent to the occurrence: What was it? It was an embargo voluntarily imposed on our trade by ourselves, the effect of which was to retain within our country all our resources. An invading enemy had not, with irresistible force, spread desolation over our land. Our territory was untouched by hostile feet, and our property remained safe in our possession. The measure itself was viewed as a temporary expedient, to continue but a short time, not as forming a part of a permanent system, at least such were the objects avowed by its *prime mover.* Under this impression the holders of the vast monied capital, which was formed by the embargo in our country, did not cease to employ it in the purchase of the products of our agriculture, at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the ordinary prices, counting on full remuneration for the loss of time, when commerce should again resume its wonted activity: but can this seriously be called a circumstance sufficient in itself to justify the legislature in so complete a suspension of the payment of debts and fulfilment of contracts as their late acts have produced, especially in favor of those who have the ability to pay, (for none others can give the security required) and the really necessitous are left the only victims. How often does it happen, even in times of universal peace, that our exports, either from domestic or foreign causes, experience a depression equal to that which has existed under the embargo. It would be an endless task if the legislature were to vary its laws to suit all the mutations in the commercial world, and thus to take under its management the individual concerns of the citizens. This would be a species of despotism inconsistent with freedom, and destructive of all confidence between man and man: it would amount to a declaration, that the people are incompetent to the care of their personal interests, and therefore not qualified to judge of public concerns, or fulfil the duties required of them by the constitution of their country.

The legislature has but one thing to teach the citizens—that they are not to enter into engagements which they cannot fulfil, nor contract debts which they cannot pay; and this lesson cannot be taught so effectually in any other way, as by the punctual and inexorable execution of the laws made for the defence of property.

It must excite no unreasonable doubt, in the minds of reflecting men, of the fitness of our citizens for a republican form of government, when it is observed that on the smallest privation of property or comfort they do not hesitate to violate the most sacred principles of their political association, by weakening the obligations of justice and mutual confidence; it must indeed create a serious apprehension that we have already become too corrupt for the maintenance and enjoyment of rational liberty; and that such acts can only be regarded as the precursors of an awful revolution, destined to extinguish our union, our happiness, and our freedom forever.

A depression in the price of our produce from 20 to 30 per cent. can never be regarded as a sufficient ground for the late invasion of the rights of property by the legislature. There are other minor considerations which ought also to have weighed with them against the measure. In a country like ours, where new habitations can be so easily acquired, and the necessaries and comforts of life so easily obtained in our great western world, the changing of property from hand to hand, by the strict enforcement of contracts, cannot produce the same inconvenient consequences to individuals, as in other countries, and ought to have been a strong additional motive with the legislature to have avoided the unjust demoralizing measure to which they resorted. The state of Virginia also, has always presented itself the foremost champion of the republican system, and should therefore have been the last to do an act sapping the very foundations on which alone that system can stand. She had too acquired a decisive influence in the direction of the national concerns, and should therefore not have been the first to have winced under the pressure of her own policy, but displayed an unconquerable fortitude under privations of her own seeking. She should have shewn herself worthy of the pre-eminence she holds among her sister states.

How different has been the conduct of the most commercial states upon which the embargo acted with the greatest severity—they have not resorted to such an expedient to lessen the weight which was imposed on them. They have not interfered with the contracts of individuals or the rights of property. They have borne their burthen, if not with patience yet without doing any act unworthy of freemen. They have petitioned and remonstrated, and partly succeeded in obtaining a mitigation of the evils of their situation.

The effects of the embargo then on the prices of our produce were not alone sufficient to outweigh all the considerations before mentioned, and to justify the conduct of the legislature. We must seek in some other hypothesis for a solution of the causes which led to this extraordinary *measure.* It must have been the child of party—the idol of the reigning party, the then President of the United States, had, in his fond imagination, as he thought, discovered the certain mean and found the glorious opportunity of humbling and bringing to our feet the two great powers of Europe with whom we had collisions. This all-powerful mean was the embargo, *fair in aspect, but partial in effect,* operating with any material effect on only one of those powers. His political partizans were apprehensive that the public might not see so clearly the necessity of the measure, or the efficacy of its effects—that suddenly feeling unexpected privations & disturbed in their accustomed pursuits, the people might hesitate, doubt, and finally withdraw their confidence from the man, whom they had been taught to regard as infallible: that the frequent sacrifices of property under executions, though those sacrifices might not be greater than in ordinary times, would be imputed as a crime, to the embargo and the administration—that, in consequence, the administration might be deprived of its popularity, and with its popularity of its power. To avoid the most remote chance of such a change in the powerful state of Virginia, who in her policy *right* or *wrong,* expects to be imitated by the other states, the legislature did not hesitate to sacrifice the dearest principles of our constitution,* the only remaining bulwark of our liberty and happiness, at the shrine of presidential influence, that they might aid with all their power the most extravagant experiment ever attempted in any age or nation, the deliterious effects of which to this moment reverberates with awful potent through every part of this vast empire.

A candid review then of all the effects of the embargo, disagreeable and inconvenient as they have been, proves that they could not and ought not to have produced the measure which has excited these reflections; and we are reduced to the painful necessity of attributing it to the effects of a party struggling to support the popularity of their favorite chieftain, and of continuing their own power though at the expence of the interests and comforts of their fellow-citizens and of every principle dear to freemen and essential to the enjoyment of life and liberty. If the lust of power can already so fatally govern any party, who may chance to hold the reins of government, and if the people shall uphold them in such daring and ruinous attempts, the real patriot & truly virtuous citizen may cover himself in sackcloth and ashes, fold his arms, and with mournful silence await the approaching doom of his country.

ARISTIDES.

Virginia, April, 1809.

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* *Religion being rejected, our only resourse to maintain our republican system has been shewn to consist in a strict defence of the rights of property.*

FOREIGN.

(VIA NEW-YORK)

LONDON, *February* 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AMERICA.

The order of the day being moved:

Lord Grenville rose to bring forward his long expected motion for the repeal of the orders in council, as far as they affect the United States of America. His lordship began by recalling to the recollection of the house, the opinion he had invariably expressed during the last session on that subject: the intention he had avowed of bringing forward a motion grounded on the evidence then recently taken at the bar, and which motion would have been similar in many respects to that which he should have the honor this day of submitting to their lordships. If he had forborne to bring forward that motion, it was because reports had gone abroad at the time as grateful to his feelings, as, if realised, they would have proved beneficial to the interest of the country, viz. that ministers had altered their minds respecting America, and were disposed to resort to measures less calculated to alienate from us the good disposition of the American government and people. Sorry he was, that his majesty's government should have persisted in a system, which he had no hesitation in saying, was a direct violation of the laws of nations, a flagrant infringement of the eternal principles of justice. Such is the light in which he had all along considered that system; but when he found it persevered in after the proposal of the American government in August last, he must now, moreover, designate it as an act of the most egregious folly, the result of the most unexampled ignorance. In August last, America proposed to you to repeal or suspend her embargo, as far as it effected British commerce, if you would rescind your orders in council as far as they effected the commerce of America. That proposition you have rejected, and by rejecting it, you incur the blame of being the cause of the embargo, and of the continuance of all the evils consequent upon that measure. All that has been argued on this question, and all he had advanced respecting it at different times, it was by no means his intention now to repeat. He should confine himself simply to the statement of two questions, viz. was it just, politic and wise, to refuse the offer made by America in August last, and thereby prolong the existence of the evils that must arise from the present state of our relations with America? Or is it prudent now to revise that fatal determination, and return to sounder councils, and less hazardous measures? By the unjust and shameful procedure we have adopted, we put a stop to the neutrality of Europe, we enabled the enemy more effectually to exclude our commerce from the continent, than perhaps he ever imagined he should be able to effect: but America still remained, and opened to us in another quarter of the globe, a mart for all our commodities, a supply of all the materials of our industry, from which the enemy with all his immense power on the continent of Europe, had no means of debarring us. Yet instead of softening and smoothing down every difference that arose between the two countries, instead of pursuing a policy that must have attached America to our alliance and our interests, we have done every thing to inflame and exasperate her, every thing to estrange her affections, and indispose us towards her interests. Such is the direct tendency of the policy which his majesty's present ministers seem resolved to pursue.—How different is it from that which the wisdom of Mr. Pitt adopted in 1783, which since that period has been pursued and acted upon, which, when he had the honor of being called to his majesty's council's he had endeavored to re-establish, by the adjustment of a commercial treaty, founded upon the reciprocal interests of the nations. But now instead of cultivating that connection, instead of fostering that system of reciprocity, it would appear to be now the plan of ministers to aaliente America, and force her into the arms of France. If this was impolitic and unwise from the beginning, how much must it be felt so since the offer of America in August last. Respecting the nature of that offer, the strongest misrepresentations have been made. It has been asserted in that house, that in her negotiations with France, and with this country, respecting the repeal of the French decrees and of our orders in council, America manifested a decided partiality in favor of France. By these assertions, he had himself been entrapped into a belief that they were well founded, and in consequence of that conviction, he had made use of expressions respecting men and measures which he was now most anxous to retract. What could be the motive of the misrepresentations of this matter which was so busily sent abroad, and so industriously propogated, he would not take upon himself to say; but he felt it his duty fully and accurately to inform himself upon the subject, and the result of his enquiries has abundantly satisfied him that the misrepresentation he alluded to had nothing in the world to warrant them. He should undertake to prove not only that the words of the president of the United States, relative to the pending negociations were misinterpreted, but that from irrefragable documents he would demonstrate that there were no grounds whatsoever for the charge of partiality on the part of America towards France, to the prejudice of this country. The noble lord then proceeded to read the passage in the speech of the president of the United States to congress, which relates to the negociations with the two governments of France and England.

The noble lord also read the report made by congress in answer to the presidents address, and argued both from the text of the speech and the comment upon it, the report to prove that instead of any partiality toward France, the terms proposed were rather more favorable to England. The tenor of the instructions from the American government to their ministers at Paris and at London, the noble lord likewise referred to, as containing still stronger proof of the impartiality of America, or rather of her inclination to side sooner with England than France. From all these documents, it appeared, and it was put in still a stronger light in a letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney, which however, does not appear among the papers on the table, that America held out nearly the same terms, couched in nearly the same language to both governments—To France she observed that if the French government did not repeal their decrees, while England revoked her orders in council, America must be forced into a contest with France; in the other passages of correspondence, the word "war" was expressly made use of. Indeed not only did a perfect impartiality respecting the two governments appear to guide the proceedings of America, but a fair and full consideration of them would induce every unprejudiced mind to think, instead of much being offered to France and little to England, the reverse was the case, and that much had been offered to England and little to France.

By listening to the offer in August last, England might have secured two advantages—the repeal of the embargo, and the next to a certainty, of having America as an ally in the war against France; while France, in the first instance, had the offer but of one advantage; these were considerations which he could not too strongly recommend to the serious attention of their lordships. Let the offer of America in August last, be candidly considered. Let the advantages of embracing it, and the evils that must result from rejecting it, be maturely weighed. This was the great object he had in view; and to which he must again implore the serious attention of their lordships. In order to attain that object, he should now move an humble address to his majesty, the drift of which was to pray his majesty would be graciously pleased, while the door for negociation was still open, to adopt such measures as might tend to restore our wonted relations with America, and re-establish the former footing of our commercial intercourse with that country. The address moved by the noble lord was very long, and refers to most of the transactions which have taken place between this country and America, for the last two years.

Lord Bathurst answered the noble mover, and went into a detail of all his arguments; he contended that the orders in council arose of necessity from the French decrees, and said, that so far from their being the cause of the American embargo, that in fact the orders in council were not known in America until the 26th December, and before that day the embargo had taken place. He next adverted to the accounts laid on the table, and insisted that they proved we had suffered no diminution in our revenue in consequence of the non-importation act, which was a thing totally distinct from the embargo; with respect to the want of flax-seed, that the noble lord stated was no

irremediable mischief for the linen manufacture of Ireland. It was true that at the present moment it might occasion inconvenience, but that would only be of a temporary pressure, for large quantities were in our own settlements in North America; but at present it was frozen up in the river St. Lawrence, and could not arrive until June, which certainly would be too late for the present sowing season. It was, however, an evil not likely to recur, because, in addition to this supply, large tracts in Ireland were now sown with seed designed purposely for future sowings. It would also appear by reference to the papers before the house, that although, in consequence of the embargo, and the ports being shut in the Baltic, that the importation from them had been but small, yet to counterbalance it, we had imported from our own colony of Canada, more of timber, lumber, and all those articles which we usually obtained from the closed ports, than we had before imported from those states. This, he need not say, was one advantage arising from the embargo, as it led us to improve our own resources, and rendered us independent. His lordship then adverted to the justice and expediency of the orders, and argued, that they were perfectly according to the law of nations, and that it was the necessary consequence of the state of warfare, that neutrals must suffer in the enjoyment of their commerce, when their neighbors were engaged in warfare.

Lord Sidmouth defend ed the legality of the order of the 7th of January, 1806, which related to the coasting trade, which he said a neutral had no right to carry on for the benefit of one of the belligerents, at the expence of the other. For a neutral could acquire no new rights by the state of war; and that was a trade in which in peace he could not pursue. But he insisted that a new æra arose in the question when the Americans offered to rescind their embargo, with respect to us and continue it only with respect to France, if we would abandon our orders in council, he thought then it became the duty of this country to attempt conciliation, and to that pacific proposition, we ought to assume a suitable disposition to conciliation. He insisted that as it was not done, ministers had shewn a hostile disposition, and, therefore, he concurred in the motion of his hon. friend.

Lord Melville said he should not intrude upon their lordships' time; but he wished to observe, that the question seemed to be wholly misunderstood, both by the noble mover and the noble viscount (Sidmouth). The one said that his object was to discuss the entire merits of the case; the other, that he was desirous of submitting to the notice of his majesty, the distrust he felt of the persons at the head of government; the former alluding to the transactions, and the latter to those who were concerned in conducting them. He (lord Melville) should have thought it more manly to have taken a direct course, instead of attempting to pass a vote of censure thus blended, in which the real design was rendered obscure. He resisted this address, because it was an unnecessary interposition of the house, during a negotiation now pending with the U. S. Other motives he had for opposing the motion of the noble baron, which he would briefly explain: the origin of the orders in council was the edicts of Berlin, which violated all the maritime rights which had been recognized in Europe for centuries. The first proceeding in consequence of those edicts was on the 7th January, 1807, and the nature of it had been misapprehended. The rule of the war in 1756 was supposed to be the effect of the order in council; but if this were all, the order itself would have been unproductive and nugatory: if such were the whole result, it would have been incompetent to encounter with it the Berlin decrees, which extended not only to France, but to all nations dependant upon her authority. The rule of the war of 1756 might merely be considered as a coasting regulation; the orders in council were founded on the just principle of retaliation, and so they were correctly explained in lord Howick's admirable letter on the subject. He (lord Melville) had stated that the Berlin edicts were a violation of all maritime and neutral rights. But there were neutral duties as well as neutral rights. A neutral state should hold the balance even between the belligerent powers; and if this duty were neglected, the neutral rights would be forfeited. Lord Howick properly contemplated these duties; and seeing the preference which must be given to France under the operation of the edict, he properly observed, that he could not rescind the order in council until these edicts were revoked; and he added, as fitly, that under other circumstances, to abandon the order in council would be to resign the best principles of our maritime rights. Why should not these just maxims be regarded? Could the flimsey correspondence between general Armstrong and the French minister, at Paris, vindicate their surrender? It was no wonder that France was mortified and and America disappointed; for before the salutary operation of the orders in council, the whole produce of the colonies of the former was conveyed to Europe by the shipping of the latter. The orders in council had undergone a long and laborious discussion; unless their lordships meant to abandon all that they before respected, they could not now repeal them, unless admitting the measure to be correct, they had seen so much mischief in the mode of its execution, as to obstruct all its beneficial tendency. But no such objection had been mentioned, and he believed no such existed. It was said, that by the correspondence on the table, between Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Canning, it appeared that if the orders in council were rescinded the embargo would be withdrawn. Were we, on such a proposal, to desert what was considered so essential to the preservation of our maritime rights? Were we on such an obscure intimation, to resign what we and our predecessors in office deemed to be so important to our highest interests? He was no advocate for prejudicing America. God forbid that he should ever consider that the adversity of America was the prosperity of Great Britain; on the contrary he thought that the prosperity of the one was now, and would be for a long while, highly conducive to the welfare of the other. If all Asia and Africa and Europe, this kingdom excepted, were with America, and this country against her, it would not be so advantageous a situation for her as if we were with her, and all the rest of the globe opposed to her, and he hoped she would so far understand her true interests, and shew her correct views of them by her future conduct towards us. Never was there a period more favorable to a close union between Great Britain and the American states than the present *(hear! hear!)* but this desirable purpose was not to be attained by revoking the orders in council on the feeble grounds now stated. He could not coincide with the noble mover, because he could not on this occasion condemn ministers without applying the same condemnation to their lordships, who had deliberately sanctioned the measures represented in this address as unjust and impolitic.

Lord Auckland in reply to the last speaker observed, that the treaty to which he alluded was in point of fact concluded, though not formally published, before any question arose about the Berlin decree.

The Lord Chancellor took a review of the history of the proceedings which led to the Berlin decree, the orders in council, and the embargo. He insisted that it was evident the whole was meant to destroy us, through the medium of our commerce, being found unassailable in other points.

Lord Erskine condemned the measures of administration, and argued, if we had adopted the offer made by Mr. Pinkney, we should have opened an amicable intercourse with America, and that France must either have recalled her decrees, or have been forced into a state of hostility with America.

Lord Liverpool went through the documents before the house, and argued that the Americans had acted with great partiality. He cited the instructions to the ambassadors in England and France, and agreed it was evident that they wished to aid the latter to pursue every hostile measure against us provided only, they would relax a little, but from us they demanded nothing short of a peremptory recall of our orders. He then adverted to the state of our West Indies, and said the embargo had proved what before was never believed, namely that our islands could subsist without any intercourse with America.

Lord Grenville replied at some length.

The question was then put on lord Grenville's address upon which the house divided.

Contents, present,		31
Non-Contents, present,		61
Proxies,	39—	70
Proxies,	51—	115
Majority,		45

Adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

CHARLESTON, April 5.

Arrived, Spanish brig Sevilla, Borras, Metanzas, 10 days. Left at Metanzas an American schooner from New-Orleans, for Philadelphia, sent in by an American revenue cutter; but as the American officers had left her and gone up to Havana, she had been taken possession of by the Spanish government, and dismantled to prevent her escaping.

Brig Venus, Dinsmore, New Orleans, 21 days, in distress bound to New York. The Venus having lost her rudder, and being injured in her stern, was taken in tow at sea on the 25th ultimo, by the Swedish Schooner Susannah, Captain Heyliger, arrived here on the 30th ultimo, but having parted her cable in the night in a gale of wind, was lost sight of by the Susannah, and fears were entertained of her having foundered.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Manifesto to Europe;

OR

ANTONIO vs. NAPOLEON.

A Spanish merchant of Carthagena, *Antonio Mordell ? Spotorno*, some time since published a violent invective against Bonaparte. The whole of it is too long for insertion. Although it is the work of an individual, it assumes the pompous title of *Manifesto to Europe*, and it is really written with ability. We make some extracts from it, one of which is addressed to the descendants of PENN, by whom the writer means the people of the U. S. and another includes an interesting anecdote of the late Louis 16th —[*Freeman's Journal.*

"GODOY! more perfidious than Count Don Julian of former times, you have inundated your country with an horde of monsters, who have reacted in her territory all the horrors of the Palatinate. Tremble; your tyranny and treason are now near a final close. Do you think that you will not have to expatiate the spoliation of our property, and your numerous acts of treason by the shedding of your impure blood? You are much mistaken if you flatter yourself that your perfidies will be forgotten. The spectacle of so many rich and fertile provinces plundered, ravaged, and cruelly laid waste, will never vanish from our sight.—The turf covers the inanimate remains of your fellow countrymen, who have fallen victims to your treachery; they cry to heaven and earth for vengeance, and they shall obtain it. The corrupt nation that now affords you an asylum, will, in vindication of its own honor, strike the fatal blow which your perfidious ingratitude deserves, and your name will be branded with the execration of all posterity."

"BONAPARTE! neither yourself nor your performances can impose upon those who have narrowly watched you. Your hireling encomiasts and flatterers cannot mislead us by their sophisms. The creature of ROBESPIERRE, you owed your unworthy elavation to the reign of terror. You made your troops fire upon the Parisians, and this piece of iniquitous treachery procured you the hand of the illustrious Madame BARRAS—the first step in your ascent to the sovereignty. The most profound hypocrisy, the most criminal resources of despotism, are incessantly employed to preserve your precarious existence. But the blood of such a prince as ENGHIEN, cries out like that of ABEL against his murderer. At the moment of your greatest security another CHARLOTTE CORDAY will start up and put an end to our calamities.

A legitimate sovereign, the generous friend of his people, lives in the midst of them, tranquil and happy: he presents himself to their view; he administers justice in mercy; he foresees and prevents, or relieves the necessity of his children; his subjects adore him, and offer up prayers for his happiness. But you a prey to anxiety, suspicion and remorse, never taste repose; and your people breathe nothing but vows for your speedy destruction. A general torpor, easily changed into implacable hatred, is the *aura popularis* which attend your steps wherever you go To that sprightliness which mantled in their countenances in happier times has succeeded a sullen rage and despair, ready to burst forth against yourself and your works."

"Frenchmen! You were impatient under the mild sway of the immortal Louis, who united in his sacred person the rights of the three glorious dynasties that preceded him—that Louis, who, when Dauphin of France, was unhappy because his coach, in passing along the road, did some damage to a field of corn, and expressed the pain which it gave him in these memorable words, 'This is not our property, let the injury we have done be instantly paid for.' This trait of humanity filled your heart with joy, and in his person you promised yourselves a return of the golden age. At his elevation to the throne, he gave you a proof of his paternal affection, in diminishing the expences of his royal household, in disbanding his guards, lightening your taxes, and consulting your happiness by every possible means; and what was his reward? Louis, a king, and the descendant of kings, perished on the scaffold; but he still lives in the feeling heart of every good Frenchman; and his good deeds and his misfortunes will occupy a distinguished situation in the temple of fame."

"Have Naples, Milan, Florence, Holland, so much degenerated from that spirit of liberty of which they were formerly so proud? Are they sunk to such a state of degradation, as to acknowledge for sovereigns men alike destitute of religion and every principle of honor and morality:—Alphonzos, Ferdinands, Cosmos, Leopolds and Maurices, arise from the dead! Cast a momentary glance over the nations whom you made happy; compare what they then were with what they now are, and descend again forever to the tombs!

"Venetians, Pisans, and Ligurians, either the accounts which we read of your achievements in defence of liberty are apocryphal, or you have so degenerated as to be unworthy of a place in the catalogue of free states. Awake from your lethargy! What remains for you to lose?

"Descendants of the immortal PENN, inhabitants of the United States of America! never was the union of every heart and hand among you so necessary as at the present moment, when Bonaparte, the prince of Discord, the declared enemy of your independence, has sworn the destruction of every free people. Let your personal and party quarrels cease; combine all your energies against the common enemy of the new hemisphere, and you will secure the continuance of your prosperity."

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JAMES HARRISS,
Clerk of the Market.

April 13.

For New-York & R. Island,

The SLOOP
POLLY & NANCY,
E. GARDNER, Master:
Will take six hundred barrels freight. Apply to the
Captain on board,
at T. Irvin's whar
April 13. 3t*

TO RENT,
A convenient FLOUR WAREHOUSE,
IN good order, on King street, in an excellent stand for business. Possession may be had on the 1st May, by application to the subscriber, who has a quantity of
SWEET POTATOE ROOTS,
Of a superior quality, both yellow and red.
Andrew Scholfield.
April 13 3t

TO RENT,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
THE STORE AND DWELLING, on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. John Westcott. It is a good stand for the dry good business, having been occupied as a store for a number of years. Apply to
Jacob Butts.
April 13 3t*

Partnership Dissolved.
THE partnership of *Robert M'Crea and Company* was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said concern are requested to make payment to *Robert M'Crea* or *John M'Gill* who are authorised to settle all affairs relative to the late partnership.
Robert M'Crea,
J. M'Gill,
Thomas M'Master.
April 6 [7] 2aw3w
N. B. The business in future will be carried on by *Robert M'Crea and John M'Gill.*

NOTICE.
The subscribers to the Great Hgnting Creek Bridge Company, are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the said Company in person or by proxy, at the house of *Frederick Stuck*, on Great Hunting Creek, on Wednesday the 19th day of this month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of organizing the Company and making such bye laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall appear necessary for regulating the concerns.
James H. Hooe,
Thomas Vowell,
Joseph Deane,
Augustine J. Smith,
COMMISSIONERS.
Fairfax, (John Gooding's)
12th April, 1809. *d10th.*

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]
THE HONEST POLITICIAN.
In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which added a publication under the signature of
VINDEX.
January 19.

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE ONLY BY

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

The following highly valuable *MEDICINE*
Price 3 dollars per bottle.

DR. JEBB'S
NATURE'S RESTORATIVE,
A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmities of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas, and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have coppланted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all hose melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published) have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with bly those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a pant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the worlg for their learning and skill in eradicatind baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their b essings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public

ALSO,

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and pre vention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any descripti on of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a strong er claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have bee n published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL CONVENIENT HOUSE on a paved street. *Enquire of the Printer.*

April 11. eo

NEWTON KEENE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the schooner Harriott, capt. Keith,

2000 bushels ground alum SALT, which will be sold low, if taken from on board,

And has on hand,

SUGAR in hhds. and barrels
WINE in pipes
QUEEN'S WARE in crates well asrtd.
Best GREEN COFFEE in bags, *and*
Gro. alum and Liverpool SALT in sacks.

April 11 eo

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his stock and materials in the *Clock* and *Watch-making* and *Silversmith's* business, to GREENBERRY GRIFFITH and JOHN GAITHER, respectfully recommends them to his friends as his successors and solicits a continuance of their custom.

He requests all those indebted to him for work done, to make payment to Mr. *Greenberry Griffith*, who is authorised to receive and receipt for the same.

Jacob Gregg.

April 4th, 1809.

GREENBERRY GRIFFITH
AND
JOHN GAITHER,

Clock and Watch-makers and Silversmiths,
Corner of Fairfax and Prince-streets,

HAVING purchased the stock and materials belonging to *Mr. Jacob Gregg* are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch. They have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of *Gold and Silver Watches*, warranted, SILVER WARE AND FANCY ARTICLES, &c. and respectfully solicit a portion of public patronage, which they will endea vor to merit by a steady attention to busi ness and a faithful and neat execution of their work.

April 4. co

NOTICE.

CHARLES SIMMS has associated his son *John D. Simms*, with him in the practice of Law. He will regularly attend the circuit court for the county of Alexan. dria, and the superior court for the county of Fairfax. *J. D. Simms* will attend the courts in Prince George and Charles Counties in Maryland—the superior court for the county of Prince William, and the circuit courts for the counties of Alexandria and Washington. By this arrangement one or the other may at all times be seen and consulted at his office, where deeds and other writings will be drawn when required. The attention of both will be given to business entrusted to either of them,

April 11. 3taw2w

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of May next, at the Court house of Prince William County,

A Tract of Land,

LYING near Dumfries, containing 140 acres, more or less.

ALSO,

A Lot of Land in Dumfries, No. 81.

UPON a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the premises, for the payment of the purchase money, [excepting the costs and charges attending the sale, which will be required to be paid at the time of sale.] The above tract of land and lot having been escheated to the Commonwealth of Virginia, for defect of heirs of a certain Francis Rice, dec'd, capable of holding the same.

Philip D. Dawe, *Escheator*
For Prince William County.

Dumfries, March 27——28. 2aw4w

N. B. The sale will commence at eleven clock A. M.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 12th instant, from the estate of the late Nathaniel Newton, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a negro man, named FRANK, about 20 years of age, yellowish complexion, and about six feet high—had on when he went away, a short white jacket, dark cloth trowsers, and Oznabrigs shirt. I expect he will change his name and pass for a freeman, as several of the same family (formerly belonging to Miss Elizabeth Newton) have been emancipated since the death of Mr. Newton, and have passes with my signature. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow and securing him in any Jail so that I get him again.

Joseph N. Birch.

March 27. 2awtf.

FOR RENT,

The HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *John Horner*, jun. on Pitt-street, adjoining Colonel Simms's. To a good tenant all necessary repairs will be made.—For terms enquire of the Printer of the Gazette, in Alexandria, or *Thomas Meacher*, Washington.

March 28. law2tf

For Sale, by the Subscriber,

SALT suitable for the fisheries,
Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads,
Havanna Sugar in boxes,
Green Coffee in bags,
A few barrels of New-York Pork.

J. H. HOOE.

March 28. eotf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House on Fairfax-street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. *S. Nickolls.* The assessors say this property is worth four thousand two hundred dollars, and have, year after year, assessed it at this sum; but the subscriber now offers it for sale at the half of the assessed value.

He also offers for sale,

The vacant Lots on Fairfax and Franklin-streets. Assessors have said that these Lots are worth three thousand two hundred dollars per acre, and have assessed them at that rate; but the subscriber will take less than the half of that sum per acre.

He would gladly sell all his property on the Mall—his Houses on King-street, near Royal-street—his Houses on the same street, near Washington street—his ground-rents, or any other property he has in Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months.

S. Cooke.

Leesburg, March 30. law2m

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries,

N B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. edlw 3taw1w &law1stM

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Notice is hereby given to de-

linquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23 2awtdpay't

Just Received, from Boston,

And for sale by the Subscriber,

A few dozen mens' and womens' Saddle-Trees.

A good assortment of Cut Tacks, from 3 ounces to 18 ounces, in small bags.

Wool Cards.
New York prime pork in barrels.
Goshen Cheese, very excellent.
Rhode Island ditto.
Seed Potatoes.
Smoaked Herrings in boxes.
Lime Juice in bottles.
Sweet Oil in ditto.
New England Cider in barrels.

And a handsome assortment of Netting Cotton, from No. 10, to No 26.

Thomas Patten.

April 7. 6

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10. 2aw

☞ *Black River Lottery,*

NO. 2.

Authorised by an Act of the Legislature of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugar,*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorts BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks,

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

SMITHS' WORK.

THE subscribers respectfuily inform their friends and the public, that they carry on

The Black Smith Business,

IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

THOSE who favor them with their custom may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

FIELD & ROCK.

N. B. A smart active lad, about 14 or 15 years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the above business.

H. FIELD,

Has for sale, as usual, at his Nail Manufactory,

Spikes, Nails, Brads & Sprigs

of every description, by the cask or less quantity.

☞ Two or three Journeyman wrought Nailors will meet with constant employ by applying at said factory. co

April 5.